KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. KEEP it before the people That the earth was made for man, That the flowers were strewn And fruits were grown

That sun and rain
And corn and grain
And corn and grain
Are yours and mine, my brother—
Free gifts from Heaven, And freely given To one as well as another

Keep it before the people That man is the image of God, Whose limbs or soul Ye may not control With shackle, or shame, or rod !

We may not be sold

For silver or gold—

Neither you nor I, my brother—

For freedom was given

By God, from Heaven,

To one as well as another! Keep it before the people

That famine and crime and wo

Forever abide, Still side by side, luxury's dazzling show That Lazarus crawls From Dives's halls, And starves at his gate, my brother-Yet life was given,

By God from heaven, To one as well as another! Keep it before the people That the laborer claims his meed-The right of soil,

And the right to toil, From spur and bridle freed The right to bear And the right to share With you and me, my brother, Whatever is given, By God from heaven To one as well as another

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. Letter from John Van Buren to the Massa-

Chasetts Convention.

Mr. J. P. BLANCHARD:

Dear Sir: 1 have received your favor of the

31st ult., inviting me to be present and address a

Convention of the people of Massachusetts, who

are opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, on the

3th inst., at Boston. My engagements here are such as to prevent my complying with your invi-tation; but I can readily respond to the request which accompanies it, to be informed, by letter, of my sentiments respecting the law referred to. The act in question professes to carry out the following injunction of the Constitution:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws increof, escaping into another, shall in conse-quence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

To avoid misapprehension, I think it proper to say, that, in my opinion, this provision of the Constitution, like all the others, should be faith-fully enforced. Perhaps no portion of the people constitution, like all the others, should be faithfully enforced. Perhaps no portion of the people was entirely satisfied with every provision in the Constitution, yet all were deemed essential to secure its adoption. They all now constitute parts of the instrument, and should be allike obeyed in spirit and in letter. It is with the obeyed in spirit and in letter. It is with this feeling that I consider the provision above quoted, and thus regarding it, it seems to me obvious, that the main, if not the only purpose of those who framed it, was, to prohibit each State from passing laws which should release from labor those legally held to it in another State. Doubtless the difficulty in the mind of those who drew this section, and the one they primarily intended to guard against, was the necessity of preserving the rights of slaveholders in some of the States when other States should, from time to time, see the wisdom and humanity of abolishing slavery They intended that each State should abolish slavery for itself and not for its neighbors, and that when a State did so abolish slavery, it should not pass any law which would interfere with the right of a slaveholder to pursue and re-take his slave in such free State. I doubt whothere has slave in such free State. I doubt whether there was any absolute necessity for legislation, either on the part of the State or General Government, to enforce this provision. The right of recaption without a breachfof the peace, was, in my judgement, the remedy looked to and secured by the prohibition. It was intended that whatever legal relation in regard to the obligation of service. tion of service two persons bore to each other by the laws of the State in which they both resided, that relation should not be destroyed by the es-

cape into another State of the one owing service.

But whether the States might or might not legislate to carry out this provision, it seems to me entirely clear, that no power over the subject is given to Congress, either expressly or by imis given to Congress, either expressly or by implication—and it is to me inexplicable, how those who are so abstemious in the exercise of power over the subject of slavery by Congress, as to deny the authority to prohibit slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the territories of the United States, should have been able to find not only authority for Congress to legislate in regard to find the control of fugitives from service, but an authority so exclusive as to oust the States! This is one of the triumphs of modern ingenuity, and so far as the authority to legislate upon the subject of fugitives from service is concerned, those who claim it for Congress have on their side the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, on a pre Supreme Court of the United States, on a pre-vious act in the case of Prigg vs. The Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania. By this decision, Judges in determining the question of authority would probably be concluded. But in a popular discussion of the propriety of a law with a view to its repeal or modification, I presume we are at liberty to believe in opposition to a decision of the Supreme Court. Even the executive and lasistative departments deny its authority to legislative departments deny its authority to bind them. The Supreme Court decided that the Alien and Sedition law was constitutional, and Mathew Lyon was imprisoned under it. The President, Mr. Jefferson, decided that it was not, President, Mr. Jefferson, de and pardoned Mr. Lyon. The Supreme Court de-cided that Congress could constitutionally charter Bank of the United States, and that the propriety and necessity of doing so were to be judged by Congress. The President, General decided that such an act was unconsti tutional, and vetoed it. With these examples before me, I feel authorized to express the opision which I entertain, that the Fugitive Slave Bill is unconstitutional, because Congress have no power to legislate upon the subject. // But to those who regard the decision of the

Supreme Court as conclusive, it is important to consider other objections to the act. Conceding the power to Congress to legislate upon this subject, I think the act in question is unconstitutional because it does not give the person seized a tria because it the place where he is so seized and before he is put in the custody of the claimant with a warrant to transport him. The error, as it seems to me, with great respect, in the legisla-tion of Congress upon this subject arises from confounding two classes of cases which have no analogy with, or resemblance to each other. I allude to the surrender of fugitives from justice and the seizure of persons held to service. A bare statement of the provision as to fugitives from justice will show this. It is in these words:

"A person charged in any State, with treason, felony o other crime, who shall fee from justice, and be found is another State, shall, in demand of the executive authority of the State from which be feed, be delivered up, to removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

The striking differences between the two cases

ist. The party seized under the last section is charged with having committed an offence against the publis—a fuwith having committed an offerce against the publib—a fu-glilve from service has committed no offense against the public. It is no crime, I think by the laws of Georgia, Vir-cinia, or South Carolina to escape from service, and the laws provide no publehment for it. In Maryland, a law to that effect has recently been passed, but a demand under it, would, of course, be for a fugitive from justice, not for a cattlet form service.

that effect has recently been passed, but a demand under it, would, of course, be for a fugitive from justice, not for a fugitive from service.

Ad. The demand under the last section is made by the exceutive authority of the State—a person held to service is claimed by a private individual.

3d. The form justice is to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. The person held to service is to be taken wherever the claiman pleases. I am aware that the set of Congress provides a warrant, which it says, shall amborize the removal of the fugitive from service to the place whence he field. But the Constitution makes no such provision, nor do I believe it contemplated such a result. The warrant gives the party select no right to insist upon being carried to the pisce whence he field. Or upon remaining there when he arrives. If he is setzed in New York as a siave, who is alleged to have excaped from his master at Chaireston, I see nothing to prevent his being sold in any saveholding State through which he may be carried, and it is necoriously the practice, after exhibiting a recovered slave to the other slaves on a plantation as a warning, to sell and remove him to other parts. The frames of the Constitution saw no necessity for removing them to the State whence they field. They were not, like criminals, to be tried for an offence where I had been committed. They had committed no offence. They had no occasion to be tried any where, and I have never heard that a size who was restored to his master was in any way publicly proceeded against for escaping.

These glaring distinctions between fugitives

These glaring distinctions between fugitives from justice, and fugitives from service, seem to

have been overlooked by the Congress of 1793, have been overlooked by the Congress of 1733, which first legislated upon the subject. The act of that year grew out of the refusal of Virginia to surrender three persons who were demanded by the Executive of Pennsylvania, as charged with the crime of kidnapping a free man in the latter State. The Executive of Virginia refused to State. The Executive of Virginia refused to comply with this request, although the Consilication made it his duty, on the ground that no legislation had ever prescribed the manner in which, and the person by whom such surrender should be made. (1 Am. State Papers, miscel laneous 38, 39) President Washington, on the request of the Executive of Pennsylvania, laid the matter before Congress, and thus the act of 1793. quest of the Executive of Pennsylvania, land the matter before Congress, and thus the act of 1793 was passed. The attention of Congress being directed only to the case of fagitives from justice, they seem to have overlooked the distinction between such fugitives and those held to service, and provided the same summary proceedings for the surrender of both. So far as the act devolved upon State officers the duty of its execution, it was propounced by the Saprama Court unconwas pronounced by the Supreme Court uncon-attutional. (See Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee, Wheaton, 306. Also, Prigg vs. Penn. Common-wealth, 16 Peters 630.) This restricted the oper wealth, to Peters 6.30.) This restricted the operation of the act to a very limited range, and the small number of cases arising under it, do not seem to have excited general inquiry into its constitutionality. But it seems to me the distinctions I have adverted to, show that no argument is force of the furties of the seed of the furties of the seed of the furties of the seed ment in favor of the fugitive slave act can be drawn from the usage of nations, or the provision of the Constitution in conformity to it which regu-lates the extradition of criminals. These relate to a public offender—the act in question seeks to enforce a private right—the former is regulated by the public authorities—the latter is a claim in stituted by an individual-the former is prelimi ary and contemplates a future trial at the proper place—the latter is conclusive of the right for the time and probably forever, and neither looks to nor needs any future trial. In my judgment, the claim of service secures by the Constitution, if it requires a law to enforce it, and if Congress can pass such a law, can only be provided for by an act which secures the trial of a question in a regular suit before a jury. The seventh amendment to the Constitution provides that "in suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved," &c. This amendment, as well as the fift, which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, "grew out if the opposition manifested to the adoption of the Constitution, because it did not in terms, nonary and contemplates a future trial at the property, without sue process of law, grew out in the opposition manifested to the adoption of the Constitution, because it did not in terms, provide for the trial by jury in civil cases. It is needless to remind an American of the anxiety with which this institution has been watched.—It is well described by Mr. Justice Story, in the case of Parsons vs Bedford, 3 Peters, 446. Justice Story in the case of Parsons vs Bedford, 3 Peters, 446. tice Story also explains what is meant by "a suit at common law," in the section quoted. It cov-ers all suits, except those of equity, admiralty, or 1789, chap. 20, sections 9, 12 and 13, carries this construction into practical operation. It will hardly be claimed that Congress can take a case which entitles a party to a jury, and deprive him of a jury by converting it into a summary proceed-ing, or that they can in the same way deprive him of his liberty or property without due process law. If they could do this, the trial by jury and the

due process of law secured by the Constitution, become a mockery. Treating this as a more question of property exceeding twenty dollars in value, I entertain no doubt that it is a case where a jury trial is secured by the Constitution.

It will be remarked that the provision as to present the constitution in the constitution in the constitution of the constitution. persons held to service, has no reference to the color of the person's skin, who is thus held, nor to the kind or degree of service. The word "sieve was purposely omitted from the Constitution and although I think that this relation was the one in the mind of the framers of the Constitution when this section was drawn, still its language and the language of the act in question, embraces apprentices, and all other persons held to service. If a Jury trial, then, is not secured where a claim of service is made, the remarkable result would of service is made, the remarkable result would be that, if a claimant from New Orleans demands my writing desk at New York, he must try titles with me here before a Jury, but if he demands me, I can have no such trial. Is there a difference between a claim of labor and a claim of other property? and is the difference such that, when the claim of labor involves the liberty of a person, the defendant forfeits the right of trial by Jury?

It may be said that a person seized can try the uestion of his right to freedom by a jury at the

be sure, to a man whose freedom has been de-stroyed by seizure and transportation from his home; and if he could get his witnesses to the place where the claimant concludes to take him, he could have a trial. But the act in question provides no jury trial anywhere there is no obligation on the claimant to take the person he seizes to any particular place; and if I have a right to try the question of title to property I hold at the place where the property is, and where the demand is made, how can it be argued that I have no such right when the demand made is for my thews and sinews? It is urged that juries would not render verdets in favor of claimants where the right was established. This does not corres-pend with my observation of jury trials. On the contrary, whatever prejudice jurors may feel against a law, I have hardly ever known them to fail in obeying the directions of the Court upon a point of law. It is also suggested, that the excense of recovering a fagitive by this mode would amount to a destruction of the right. If such an evil exists, it is incident to this unfortunate relation. It certainly furnishes no reason why the Constitution should be violated, and a safeguard broken down in reference to the liberty of a hu-man being, which is secured to him in defending

a horse or a bale of cotton.

But I am passing far beyond the limits of a let. ter, and devoting more time to the answer of soler note than I can well snatch from professional en-gagements. I must pass over the objection to that provision which devolves the duties of a Court upon a Commissioner-a tribunal unknown to the Constitution. I can only glance at the pro-vision at the close of the sixth section of the act which declares, that the certificate granted under it shall be conclusive of the right of the claimant it shall be conclusive of the right of the calmust to remove the alleged fugitive, and "shall prevent all molestation of such person by any process is sued by any court, indee, magistrate, or other person whatsoever." In my opinion, this provi-sion suspends the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in a case not excepted by the Constitu-tion. I am aware that the Attorney-General of the United States has decided that a party seized under this act, may still have the writ corpus: but if it appears on the return to it that he is held under a warrant, or certificate, issued in conformity to this act, he must be remanded to the custody of the marshal or the claimant. The virtue of a writ of babeas corpus is, that it enables a party to institute an inquiry into the cause of his imprisonment, and if he is not charged with a crime, or committed by the final judgment of a crime, or committed by the anal judgment of a court of competent urisdiction, as a general rule, to be discharged, unless the right to detain him is established by proof. This I understand to be "the privilege" of the writ meant by the Constitution. If it had been the idle ceremony described by the Attorney General, I do not believe the privilege would originally have caused such a struggle to wrest it from a sovereign, or would have been so jealously guarded by the United States Constitution, and the bills of rights in the several States. several States.

There is a single other provision of this remark able act that I must not omit to notice. It is new so far as I recollect—I allude to section 10-which provides in substance that a party may go before any court of record in any State or territory, or i the District of Columbia, or any judge thereof i vacation, and make proof an escape, and that the person escaping owed service to such party thereupon the court shall cause a record made of the matters so proved, with a general de scription of the person escaping, with such conve-nient certainty as may be—"and a transcript of such record authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of said court being produced in any other State, territory or district in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor, to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be ful be delivered up, some to note of the fact of escape and and conclusive evidence of the fact of escaping is that the service or labor of the person escaping is that the service or labor record mentioned. The ction authorizes further evidence to be given the claimant chooses, but it is not to be supposed that having a record which is declared by law to be "full and conclusive evidence" of the escape and the service due, and which contains a descri on of the person claimed, he would offer addi tional testimony, unless, possibly, on the subject of identity. The Judges of the United States Court have generally held, that in the summary proceedings authorized by the other sections of the

are at liberty to receive counter dence on the part of the person claimed, to give

him a hearing, and if he proves he does not owe the service, to set him free. But they would hardly venture to receive such evidence in a case aris-ing under the tenth section, and they certainly would not dare to allow it, on the question of escape or service due, to overthrow a record which the statute makes full and conclusive evidence sgainst the person seized, as to both. It will be observed that a party is thus confeaned in his absence, without a notice or a hearing, and a re-cord of his condemnation made, which is conclu-sive sgainst bim when he does species. cord of his condemnation makes appear. Monatrous against him when he does appear. Monatrous as this consequence is, it is the natural result of placing the claim of service upon the same footing with the extradition of criminals. It does not require a knowledge of law, to be advised that the consequence as this strikes at the founnot require a knowledge of law, to be advised that such a proceeding as this strikes at the foundation of justice, and tramples upon the elementary principles of jurisprudence. Without the preliminary steps which in any divilized country have been held necessary to acquire jurisdiction either of the person or thing proceeded against, an exparte record is made, which is full and conclusive, to condemn a human being to a bondage which may be perpetual; if such a record was introduced in any court where judicial proceedings which may be person troduced in any court where judicial proceedings have semblance of justice to establish the right to an animal not absolutely fere nature, it would be souted from the court with ridicule and contempt But Congress have made it conclusive proof the slavery of a fellow creature. If a suitor of one of our Northern ladies should claim their ear-rings or breast pins with such a record, he would fall; but if he demands their persons, the record is conclusive. It is needless to add, that I think
this section intrepidly defies the provision of the
United States Constitution, which declares that
no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due provess of law
But we are told we must not discuss these sublects. Those who are daily written is conclusive. It is needless to add, that I think

jects. Those who are daily writing, speaking, meeting, dancing and dining to put down asitation, admonish us to be silent. We are told that Congress have adopted a system of compromise measures on the subject of Blavery which must not be disturbed. My recollection of the occurrences referred to is different from this. I think, as a system, they failed: the bill which embodied as a system, they latted the oil which can other them as a compromise was defeated; the omnibus was upset. Even the most distinguished men who advocated them in a lump, took no part in their final passage. It was not until the distinguished Chairman of the Committee of Thirteen retired from an eight months' campaign in the Senate, which he lost, to reinvigorate his system. the Senate, which he lost, to reinvigorate his sys-tem in the waters of Newport, and his able asso-ciate, as a fogitive from the justice of Massachu-setts, escaped into the Cabinet of President Fill-more, that the several bills on the subject of Slavery in the United States separately passed into laws. Each of them must, therefore, now

into laws. Each of them must, therefore, now stand or fall by itself.

Again, we are told that the Union of these States is in danger. This information comes to me, at least, exclusively from politicians, and more chants engaged in a particular branch of business. Without intending to say anything in the least disrespectful of either of these highly respectable classes of traders. I cannot overlook the fact that they are both scaling Southern support. Their they are both seeking Southern support. Their interests, therefore, may mislead their judgments, and certainly their anxiety may magnify, if make the danger. So far as I know the feel of the North, there is a universal devotion to the Union, and a general willingness to secure to the slaveholder his full constitutional rights. I believe the devotion to the Union is almost equally universal at the South. The signal failure of the two Nashville Conventions—the moderated tone of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi—the loyalty, wisdom and patriotism of Virginia, No olina, Texas, Kentucky, Louisiana and Tennes see-all serve to show that the affection for the Union which ought to be the common sentiment of every American, and the bratherly love and mutual respect that should cement it, are limite to no section, but pervade the entire Republic There are, and have been, two unions in danger which alarms the aged politician-I refer to the union of National Whigs and the union of Na tional Democrats. Those two organizations have been shaken, if not dissolved by the agitation of the slavery question, and those who derive conse-quence or a livelihood from either, have been na-turally alarmed at the danger to those unions. But the Union of these States, in my humble judgment, has never been in danger since 1833.

I distrust political panies and Washington cries of aiarm. I appeal from the fevers and fainting at the Capitol to the sound health and steady pulse of the nation. There is not a farmer, on my judgment, that believes the Union in danger. I appeal from the artificial heat of partisan orators and writers, to the more certain thermoments. eter of Wall-st. United States stocks, during all the alleged danger to the Union, have stood firm or advanced. But there is no need of producing this evidence. Those who have assumed a mo w to save themselves.

But I must bring this unreasonably long com sider how it shocks every notion of justic and right. I do not believe there is a civilised country on earth, that would now enact such a law. I do not intend to confine this remark to governments which permit a trial by jury, nor to free governments, nor to Christian governments, but I design to say that no civilized government would tolerate the seizure and subjection to bondage of one of its citizens or subjects, in the mode that this law allows, if it does not invite. But I have referred allogether to its unconstitutionality.

Bow are its consequences to be avoided? So far as this is to be done by legislation, it seems to me the remedy is with the State Legislatures. An excellent bill for that purpose has been intro-An excellent bill for that purpose has been intro-duced into our Assembly, by Mr. Collin, of Otse-go, and I trust it may become a law. It does not assume to legislate for fugitive slaves. It protects the free inhabitants of our own State, and pre-sumes all the inhabitants to be free. Other States will, of course, legislate as they deem wisethe mean time every individual should determine for himself, what respect he will pay to the act of Congress in question. There is a distinction be-tween an unjust and an unconstitutional law. The former must be obeyed till it is repealed. Disobedience to the latter is frequently the only of testing its unconstitutionality. tinguished advocate of our State, the judge of one of our oldest and most tranquil counties, recen l adopted this mode of testing the constitutionality of a city ordinance. It is far from my wish to offer any advice to others upon this subject. I have already said, that the law applies to persons of all colors, and to service of every kind, and I would simply add, that if I should be seized under this law, I should resist it with all the means I could command.

Respectfully, yours, J. VAN BUREN. New-York, April 6, 1881.

Kit Carson.

A correspondent of the National Era, writing from Santa Fé, January 31, gives the following pleasant sketch of the famous KIT CARSON:

The world-renowned Kit Carson has been here or some days past. You would not suppose from a glance at the man that he was the hero of so many border exploits—the terror of the wild nomad, the far famed Kit Carson. I was disap-pointed at first sight of the man, and so perhaps would any one be, who had heard merely of the character and exploits of the man, without having seen a minute description of his contour when I came closely to analyze his features that I detected the real Kit. He was not dressed in the outlandish habiliments with which fancy, since the days of Boone, instinctively invests the hunter and the trapper, but in genteel American costume. How he dresses when domiciled in his own rancheria I do not know now, but perhap shall sometime during the coming Spring or Sun mer. Carson is rather under the medium hight, but his frame is exceedingly well knit muscular, and symmetrically proportioned. His hair, a light auburn, and worn long, falls back from a forehead high, broad, and indicating more than a common share of intellect. The general contour of the face is not handsome, and yet not unpleasing. But that which once arrests, and almost monopolizes your attention is the eye; such an eye! gray, searching, piercing, as if with every glance he would reach the very well springs of thought, and read your very silent imaginings. In the language

the wild sparkle of his eye seemed caught from high, and lightened with electric thought. Whether a better acquaintance will warrant the

expectations excited by the outward appearance, But Kit is not altogether a sus generis in border exploits and notoriety. There is another man here at this time, who, though not world re-nowned, is no less known and feared by all the nomadic tribes of savages, from the Colorado to the Arkansas Not even the name of Kit Carson, I have been told, will sooner set the Indian camp in motion, and put them all on the qui rice, than the name of Hatcher. This man is a little taller, I think, than Kit, but more slenderly made: sandy hair, light, small, blue eyes, keen in their glance. slightly inclining to a squint, and continually dance try and flashing about, as if all the time looking out for a Navajoe or an Apache. His glance is quick and piercing, but not steady and penetrating like that of Carson. His face and head are rather small than otherwise, and do not indicate as much intellectuality as Kit's. His movements are of the most mercureal kind, so that you are not long in making up your mind to the verdict that if caught, it will not be napping. Such are the two men whose names carry more terror i Chios and Rappahoes, than a whole regiment o

armed infantry.
Word was received here last evening that one of the hostile tribes, perhaps the Apaches, had made attack upon a settlement near Bent's Fort, and, in addition to a large amount of stock, had carried off several captives. It is but too evident that the Indians are becoming more and more emboldened every day. Our present fears was that there is a grand scheme of concept and are, that there is a grand scheme of consolidation now on foot among the the different savage tribes, looking to a general and systematic attack. News reached here a few days since, attack. News reached here a lew days since, that a Grand Council of several different tribes has very recently been held in the Camanche country, on this side the Arkansas river. There are reported to have been six hundred lodges present, which would make several thousand foldens. Their movements for some time past have been suspicious, and the incursions recently made may only be, and most likely are, mere feelers.— Certainly, if that be the design, they feel greatly encoursged knows: but should they attempt a general attack they will doubtless make much they will yield, even if overpowered.

FRANCE.

The Week in Paris-The Conscription Law the Week in Parls—The Conscription Law Put in Force for this Year-Disturbances thereupon-The Rival Houses-Political Frospects—Humanitarian Projects—The World's Convention-Debutes—The Colleges-The Pensioners-A Charity Ball-A New Opera at the Academic-The Grippe.

Correspondence of The Tribune Panis, Thursday, March 27, 1851 The Conscription law-that terrible necessity of '93-is in full force to this day. Under the Kings there was a recruiting service-a humorous and faithful account of which can be found in Roderick Random. The necessities of the Republic gave rise to the Conscription law: the frenzy of Napoleon sustained it and made all France drip with gore in its blood-fangs; and habit keeps it up. Among the infamous falseboods brought against the Red Republicans is their love of blood ; while the truth is, they abolshed death for political offences, and have sought to cut down the army for three years. The other day a distinguished Republican member, Colone Charras, tried to get the army reduced by 100,00 men. Of course, the moderate and church party voted bim down. It is here as it is in England that State religious are hostile to the means which produce peace. The Hierarchy will generalize about Peace as Nicholas does, or Napoleon did, but oppose the means which would make it a system and not a casual thing. The Conscription law has just been put in practice for the vitims of this year. About half the young men of n France are thus seized for seven years draw numbers, and he who is so lucky as to escape is expected to make a joilineation for his friends if he can. Those that are pitched upon generally walk about with a sait water chalance, their round oil-cloth hats decked with ribbons—so their button holes. The drawing this year has been signalized by numerous acts of disturbance, or Republican demonstrations, in the Provinces. As the time for the election of the President approaches, the present Government is more and more looked upon as a locum tenens, and the disregard paid it will accordingly in-

The following extracts will show the provincial

spirit in this regard: The Constitution du Loiret says: Saturday last the drawing took place in this city—Gien.
The young men of all the communes of the can
ton united fraternally and promenaded arm in
arm, with colors and drams, singing the Chant do
Depart. The Reaction is cruelly mistaken it is thinks these lads will second monarchical projects.

At Nievre there was a row—the conscript

munication to a close. I have availed myself of this occasion to discuss the constitutionality of the Act concerning fugitives. I have treated it as the Constitution treats it, altogether as a question of property, wholly omitting to advert to the question of humanity and freedom, so intimately connected with it. I have assigned the reasons why I think is accounted to the constitution of property. 10 years' penitence: for having violated the faith and homage due the King, penitence for life-time." These are nice distinctions for a work published under the present Government during a state of

Vice le Rint Timonie en France! Les Bourbons et la fin

The debates in the Assembly have not been of general interest. One on the project of making an invasion of the Greater Khabyle-a district in Algiers, inhabited by poor Araba, out of whom some glory must be manufactured—drew forth

some strong republican feeling.

The proposed fusion of the Orieanist and Bourbon families is water running up bill—slow work. The Orleanist branch expresses its willingness to do as France does, the Bourbon man will not consent to such latitudinarianism: It is said that Mr. Berryer will throw his wing to the support of the Bonapartists—to re-elect L. N. Bonaparte for

a second term, under a constitutional revision.

In the meanwhile the public pulse is becoming more flourishing. Jesuitism now controlling the colleges. Michelet, the student's pet, dismissed from chair of History; a demonstration of 2,000 students in the streets—60 and upward arrested all these things point to future difficulties. If L N, Bonaparte would say that he would go quietly out of his chair and let a successor come in quiet out of his chair and let a successor come in quiet, ly, instead of dealing in sesquipedalean words of mystery—the gag of monarchy throughout Europe—much trouble would be saved. But the greater the crime meditated, the finer the phrases. The President seems an old story. Little notice the Opera. His jackdaw plumes won't hold up against the dipping rain of ideas. He was at the Opera Comique the other night, at a grand ball given for a charitable purpose. So Lord Norman-by. But the French are getting over this running by. But the French are getting to the state after and staring at people. In America we have much to care of this provincialism. It is a great evil of our disjointed social system that we are forced to delegate so much power to a President; but that necessity existing, we should let him

come and go without a royal-like fuss.

A letter from London says they are thinking of organizing special committees to study the means of applying some of the great measures which are the natural corollaries of the Unity of the Human Hace, so properly invoked by Prince Albert. A committee of writers, of publicists and juristoon sults, will occupy themselves with the principle of property in immaterial works of art and science. of property in immaterial works of art and soil and of the means of abolishing counterfeits. other committee will occupy itself with the means rendering weights and measures unit There is a chance that the barbarous patent laws of England will be remodeled. The Government now defrauds each inventor out of \$1,500 before he can get a patent for the United Kingdom. The ostensible value of the American contributions to the Exhibition must appear slim in compari son with the rich works of art and furniture which the French will supply. All can understand a handsome table, chair, clock, dress, but few the value of labor saving machinery and improved household or mechanical agents.

The number of pensioners of the opera is 246

The mean sum 676f. Rossini gets 1,000f. The widows of Mehul. Cherubini, &c., are on the list. -All elections to chairs in Colleges, &c., in France, are determined by the concours. At a stated time the different candidates put in and do day. Might not that plan take the late tageously, of our mode in America? We don't hear in France of men enjoying their professorships by undue influences. The calibre of the artists is accordingly first rate. They are paid much in honor, little in money. For example, a Michelet's chair is worth \$1,000 a year.

-A new opers nas been produced at the Academie, by a favorite composer, for the piano named Rosenheim. The plot is not new nor par cularly good. A young Prince of Denmark (not Hamlet) comes to the throne: a young officer wishes to marry a young lady the King frowns on the proceeding, but the marriage is about to on the proceeding, but the marriage is about take place, when she cries out, "I am married! There had been some Court scandal respecting a red silk scarf found on the Palace gate, and the young lady had let her confidante into the secret that the scarf belonged to her, and that it was taken by the demon of the night—a local devil with a soft place under the fifth rift. It turns out that the young King was this demon: that he had played on the fears and romance of the young had played as such, had won her heart—that being the case, the only thing to do was to marry her.

—Madame Soutag is still the star of the Italian

Opera. She is the most accomplished of vocal-isrs living—her style, however, is not the tragic. Mendelsohn's Midsummer Night's Dream has

been executed at the Conservatory.

Everybody has had the grippe. Three hundred thousand were said to be among the victims in this city alone. The Winter has been very

ild: the Spring wet.
As the time of the election of a new President approaches, the political state of America, past and present is the more discussed. The brilliant facts of the late census are liberally cited in the papers. What constitutes the motive power of the liberal movement in Europe, is our successes. Switzerland, however, is more menaced. The Switzerland, however, is more menaced. The Legitimist journals say that she must be weeded of Demagogy. A letter from Rome in The Times repeats the opinion that the priestly rule is hateful to the people, and cannot outlast the presence of foreign troops. A do-nothing mystery over-hangs the doings of the Congress at Dresden. The best reports of them are in the Journal des

Debats.

A curious incident occurred the other day in the Elysian Fields. A lady jumped from a carrisge, upbraiding a gentleman for having destroyed her peace, and drew a pistol and fired it in her bosom. The gentleman immediately lifted her into the carriage, telling the coachman to go to a certain hospital. The Police went to the hospital, but no wounded woman was there. No traces of the parties have been discovered. lady is said to be an American! Who is it

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Preparations for the Opening-London as it is. Correspondence of The Tribune.
THE BULLDING, (Hyde Park.) Wednesday, March 28.

It is raining in torrents, in fact the weather since the commencement of this month has been wet, gloomy and miserable; still the work at the Palace progresses. Considerable inconvenience has been experienced from leakages in parts of the roof where the attempted water proofing process has not been perfected; and many of the papers now openly state the opinion that the building, from the contraction and expansion of such an immense pile of glass, iron, wood and putty, cannot be rendered impervious to the rainor safe from injury and breakage by the heat of the Summer sun. It will doubtless be found necessary to cover the entire roof with some waterproofed material. A few zealous Americans (in the absence of

any local authority) have to-day urged and insisted upon packages in the Eastern division being removed from under little cascades of water, which were penetrating the crevices, and probably injuring the contents. No one who has not seen the building, can well form an estimate of its immensity and beauty; and it will truly be a sad affair if it should not be found fully adequate for the purpose for which it has been constructed. The American contributions are principally within the walls, but as yet unopened, with the exception of a portion, whose owners or agents have authorized a Custom-House examination, or in cases where it was evident breakage had taken place; one instance of this last, is in what, dging from the remains, was originally a beauti-of plaster model of the New-York Exchange; as well as the mirror placed at its back, are croshed into ac infinity of pieces.

Rough skeleton counters have been placed in

the department appropriated to the United but contributors must be at the expense of counters as are requisite, and proper fixtures for their own articles, beside the general items of expense mentioned in my last. The French, and other nations, are decorating their respective portions of space handsomely; and it is to be regretted that ours is the only country which has not placed at the disposal of its Commissioner a suitable fund to enable him to do so. It is intended to lay down an Electric Telegraph round with a dial plate at each entrance, cated to every part of the edifice on the arrival of be closely watched or to facilitate the recovery of anything which may be stolen in the crowds that will constantly be passing and repassing.

tion, which will probably be a great attraction to It is now said that Her Majesty will distribute

the prizes of the Exhibition; but as they have dwindled down from premiums of £5,000, and less, as first promised, to bronze medals, it does not so much matter who confers the honor on the victors. Teroughout London, new windows, new fronts

and fresh paint, are giving a bright appearance to the old and dingy buildings. Every one see expect to make a fortune the coming season publicans, lodging-house keepers, omnibus an cab proprietors, are in a happy frame of mind and there cannot be a doubt that a very heavy int of money will be disseminated during this great World's Peace Convention.

The shop windows of London are always temping baits for the stranger, from the general cus of dealers in exposing so many of their wares and ticketing them with prices which, if not really low, at least purport to be. It is amusing now see how the present mania is seized hold of b shop keepers, and exhibition needles, exhibition pork pies and sausages, in fact exhibition almost everything meet the eye of the ramble There is no great influx of strangers here yet, unless we except thousands of the po Irish, who come over in the hope of getting a living in a place which cannot keep from starvation all its own paupers. Yours truly, E. o.

The World's Fair-Meeting of Americans in London.
Correspondence of The Tribune.
THE BUILDING, (Hyde Park.) Thursday, March 37.

The American public have already been in formed of many difficulties and annoyances which have impeded the happy progress of their countrymen here assembled, for the purpose of promoting their own interests or their country's honor in the greatest exhibition the world ever beheld, Latterly, however, a distrust has been created in the minds of many on a most important point-no less a one than the authority of him who claimed to be our Commissioner, and to act in all respects as the representative of the Central Authority at Washington. Mr. Stansbury's arrival here was cordially greeted by the exhibitors. Delicate points, requiring the immediate action of some authorized agent from home, had been from day to day arising, and when he came and announced himself as that agent, and distributed his cards as the United States Commissioner, it was like a burst of sunlight on our dark and troubled path. I will make no allusion now to the course he has thus far pursued, or to his recommendations in regard to future action, in relation to the pecuniary difficulties of exhibitors and agents here, and the unexpected exactions which had been made up them by the Hoyal Commissioners. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Edward Riddle arrived here yester y with proper couchers, which have been re-ived and placed on file at the Crystal Palace,

where he is schnowledged by the Executive Committee as their compeer and co-worker. Mr. Stansbury has resigned the field, being convinced that he has exceeded his mission, and that the authority which sent him here had limited term of duty to the time when the freight of the St. Lawrence was safely delivered at the build ing in Hyde Park. Mr. Hiddle has at once donned his armor, declares himself prepared to meet the emergencies of the case, and the hope of a credit able result of this exposition, as far as the American Nation is concerned, is again the predominant

The subjoined brief summary of the proceedings of a meeting held last evening will give an idea of the spirit which animates our countrymen in

this great metropolis.

A notice in the Times, calling on American con tributors, their agents, and all other Americans interested in the forthcoming Industrial Exhibition, to meet at the Chapter Coffee House, Pater.

oater Row, was responded to by the presence of bout sixty gentlemen.
Mr. J. R. St. John of Buffelo was called to the

about sixty gentiemen.

Mr. J. R. St. John of Buffelo was called to the Chair, and after some preliminary business, Mr. Browne, the Chairman of the Committee, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the undersigned were appointed a Committee at a meeting of American contributors to the Exhibition of Industry of all Nationa, had so the evening of Samrday, the Fig. Instant, for the purpose of devising measures to carry out the objects of our county-time, we respectfully state that we have had noder consideration the chemistances of the case, but are not prepared to report as full at this meeting. We bug leave, however, to present to the consideration of this meeting the following subjects, which appear to us to require immediate action:

First It is necessary that members of the laries for awarding premiums. It in turbors, apportioned to the United States by a meeting of Foreign Commissioners, should be appointed by competent suthority.

Secondly, The Royal Commissioners having published to the world as the outset, that simong other premiums to he awarded by the Commissioners after the Exhibition, were four grand prizes of £5,00 each; and this promise, which doubtless has hed great weight with many of the exhibitions, has now dwindled down to a distribution of bronze medals.

Fourthly. The Royal commissioners that the promise, which doubtless has hed great weight with many of the exhibitions, has now dwindled down to a distribution of bronze medals.

ors, has now windled order of the Executive Commedals.

Faurthly. The unexpected order of the Executive Committee, contrary to the practice of our own and all othercontries, of charging admission to exhibitors unless they
will enter under the badge of severand.

Fifthly. The unusual imposition of charges by the Executive Committee for general decorations, for banding,
shading, &c. necessary to the exhibition of working machines, and all other charges of which we have not been
notified.

notified.

Setfuly. The absence of protection against piracy to new inventions. Be it, therefore.

Resolved, That the time between the publication of the rule of the Executive Committee, for designating parors, and the time fixed for their weeking, being insufficient for their appointment in the manner, prescribed, a Standag Committee of 5 be selected by ints meeting with power is make the growthing and the first productions.

Committee of 5 be selected by this meeting with powers make the appointments.

Resorce. That as samples of Whee, duly certified by the Central Authority of the United States, have been reached by the Executive Committee, a Committee of three he appointed by this meeting to respectfully submit the case for the consideration of the Royal Committee on the case for the consideration of the Royal Committee of the case for the consideration of the Royal Committee of the case for the consideration of the Royal Committee of the Committ

appears to us would and anexperiousless, and we protest against a course which subjects contributors to so each disappointment.

Resideed, That the charge for a season ticket to enhibit, ors. of three guiness of \$15.5% is an evertificat a discourse alleted exaction; while the permission to enter tree only as servants or to a menial capacity, is a degradation to which exhibitors should not submit.

Resideed, That the Gouranties appointed for corresponds ence with the Royal Commissioners on the subject of American Wine, he also empowered to obtain a remission of charges for general purposes, referred to in the fifth proposition of the above presenting.

Resideed, That a deputation he appointed by this meeting to seek a conference with the Majosty a Guerrament, fourguine and the time the extreme desires sense that no time should be four in passing a law to seeme foreign inventious during the exhibition, in miniment of the promise so four held out by the Royal Commissioners, and that in the meantime we earneasily press upon all in subtority the importance of not suffering any of the packages from the United States to be opened, (excepting such as are known out to be effected by the Paisen Laws), until the protection and neight of owners of new inventions from princip, as long promised, be secured.

All of which is respectfully abunitied by Goorge Rowar of New-York, C. Macdaniel of New-York, O. Macdaniel of New-York, O. Macdaniel of New-York, P. Shatinak of Vermont, and T. States and S. Mr. During the reading of these resolutions, Mr. Riddle entered the room; and on a suggestion

being made to put the Commissioner on the Com. mittee recommended in the first resolution, # doubt was expressed as to who was the Commissioner. Mr. Stansbury then stated that there were two, and appealed to Mr. Riddle for a confirmation of his statement. Mr. Hiddle declined answering at that time; and finally the resolution was laid on the table. All the others were adopted with enthusiasm;

A Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. John R. St. John of New-York, Henry Pinkers of Pennsylvania, George Browne of New York, Charles Morey of Massachusetts, and Edward G. Tuckerman of New York, were appointed to con-fer with her Majesty's Government in relation to the important point of protection to inventors, and the meeting adjourned to Saturday evening next.

RUSSIA.

Naval Forces in the Black Sea. The Tribune translates the following

from the correspondence of the Allgemeina Zeitung, from the Black Sea, dated March: The Russian Governor General of the Caucasian Provinces, Prince Michael Woronzow, has

repeatedly expressed the wish to be relieved of his burdensome office. His advanced age, and certain intrigues in high military quarters, seem to have strengthened him in this resolution. Bat, thus far, the Emperor has not acceded to his wishes. In the course of the approaching Spring. Prince Woronzow contemplates a long visit to the Southern Provinces, taking up his residence in his famous Gothic castle Alupka in the South-A grand fair or fete will be held at Bayswater some time during, and in honor of, the Exhibition, which will probably be administration, and the tone of society much improved. The Russians Georgian and Armenian nobility vie with each other in luxury and festivals. The departure of the Prince will excite far more regret, on all accounts, among the natives, who have found protection and justice under him, than among the Russian officials. The building of forts at Gumrl and Eriwan, on the confines of Turkey and Persia, has been long since completed. So also is the construction of the great docks at Sebastopol. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea, notwithstanding the immense expense occasioned by the short duration of building materials in that climate, is to be increased by 50 or 60 vessels of war. The dock-yards of Niolsjen turn out on the average one ship-of the-line and several frigates and corvettes annually. Thirteen ships-of-the-line ara in the roadstead of Sebastopol. Russia is thus fully equipped in the Black Sea for all possible emergencies. Whatever may happen in the West, the peculiar aim of Russia is never lost sight of. Intelligence seldom passes from the in; terior of the Russian Empire to Europe. We hear from credible sources that the down trodden ser's rise oftener than aver against their masters. The most dreadful imprisonments and the prospect of the Siberian mines, do not affright the peasants, when they are excited strongly against their masters by oppression and ill treatment, from taking the most terrible revenge. It is remarkable that these cases of vengeance do not soften the rigor of the nobles. For example, the heir of the murdered Tirkowski at Kasan treads precisely in the footsteps of his predecessor-The most dreadful tortures have not brought the peasants there to confession.

Importance of a Few Votes-The Students of Yale College, New Haven, Thursday, April 10.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

A circumstance has occurred in the late election which very strikingly exhibits the importance of a few votes. A large majority of the students of this College are Whigs, there being not more than 25 or 30 Locos in the whole number. By the votes of those of them who are residents of other towns, and who went home for the purpose of voting, six Whig Representatives were saved from defeat, while two from New-Haven were elected only by means of students votes. Thus is a Whig majority in the Legislature secured, and all the results which are likely to follow. think, therefore, that some of the honors of t honors of this triumph are due to the students of Yale. STUDENT.

The Ninth Edition of "THE PICTORIAL BIBLE," illustrated with more than a thousand engravings, is published by J. S. Redfield. This edition of the Holy Scriptures is printed on & large, clear, and legible type, with fine white paper, and is admirably adapted for the use of families. The plates represent the historical events of the sacred narrative, the natural scensry from original drawings, and the oriental costume and antiquities from authentic sources. The work is bound in an elegant and aubstantial masner, forming an appropriate ornament for the center-table or library.